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FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1913.

HORRIBLE CRIMES BY THE BULGARIANS

Correspondent Says the Defeated Troops, in Retreating From Seres, Sack and Burn the Town and Commit Incredible Outrages Upon Women of All Ages-Children Starved and Naked Roam Streets of Town

KING FERDINAND COURTS AN INVESTIGATION

Bulgarian Ruler, in a Statement to a London Paper, Says So-called Outrages Committed By His Troops Are Absolutely Unfounded and Published With the Object of Giving the World a Bad Impression of the Country— Makes Counter-charges of Terrible Deeds By Greeks and Servians

efeated Bulgarian army and the acimpanying outrages on women and trocities on men were fully confirmtoday in a despatch from a well lown Greek correspondent.

The retreating Bulgarian soldiers. telegraphed, opened a cannonade with four field guns from a hill above he town on Friday. At the same me bands of Bulgarian soldiers, led their officers, scoured the streets. first pillaging the stores and houses and then drenching them with petro eum and setting them alight until the greater part of the town was blazzing. the foreign consulates Seres were not spared, according t the correspondent. The Austro-Hun-

garian consular offices were plunder ed and burned, Vice Consul Zlatko being carried off by the marauders, but subsequently ransomed. ian consulate also was sacked but the vice consul bought off the incendiar

The Bank of Athens the Oriental Bank, the Palace of the Metropolitan, the Greek Synagogue, all the schools and the tobacco warehouses of the American. Austrian and German comanies, and the hospitals were burn ed after they had been pillaged. The merican Tobacco company alone sufred to the extent of \$1,000,000

Many people were crucified, hack d to pieces or burned alive by the naddened Bulgarians, who committed increditable outrages on women of all ages, many of whom died from the

The condition of those who escaped is lamentable. Rich merchants are wretched mothers are trying to find covering and food for their naked and starying children.

Ferdinand's Statement

London, July 14 -King Ferdinand of Bulgaria in a long message dispatched from Sofia on July 12, informs the Evening News:

"The stories and reports which the Greeks and Servians have been circulating in Europe concerning so-called outrages committed by my troops on the Greek and Servian populations in Macedonia are absolutely unfounded and are published with the object of creating a bad impression."

King Ferdinand told of the liberties enjoyed by the people of Adrianople without regard to their nationality and closes with the allegation:

"Systematic attacks and persecutions have been directed against the Bulgarian element in Macedonia by the Servians and the Greeks. The districts of Kastoria, Florina and Voeducated men and the prisons of Sal-I oniki and are overflowing with innoicent Bulgarians. Great numbers of Bulgarians have been transported fathers and went chasing after a

Saloniki, July 14.-The sacking and from their homes in the country to irning of the town of Seres by the Greece and to the island of the Aegean The same cruel regime been applied to the Bulgarians in the regions occupied by the Serviants. The purely Bulgarian town of Kukush has been completely burned

by the Greek troops. Thousands of refugees, King Ferdinand concludes, on arriving in Sofia You declare they are paying \$435,000, gave terrifying accounts of the horrible deeds committed by the Servians and the Greeks. The Bulgarian government is ready to come to an international inquiry which will enlighten the world concerning the stories of these excesses.

North Dakota Opens the Republican Assault Upon the Democratic Measure-Says it Kicks the American Farmer Into the Gutter

Washington, July 14.-Senator Mc-North Dakota Republican assault on the Democratic tariff revision bill in the senate to day, defending the farmers of the country against the free listing or great reduction in tariff rates on agri ultural products and charging the Democratic party with deliberately "kicking the American farmer into

"In this year, 1913," said McCum ber, addressing the Democrats, "you are about to commit a greater crime against the American farmer than has ever been perpetrated by any political party against any class of people during any period of recorded history

The tariff bill, Senator McCumber declared, seemed to have been "conceived in animosity against every American industry that needed protection," with the American farmer 'as the special object of his choler and hate.

affiliation that you are heaping upon him the vengeance for all your pre-Or do you consider A dena have been cleared of all well yourself to be the instrument through which providence is to work its punishment because in the last political campaign he forgot the faith of his

straige god, with cloven boofs and branching antiers? If he is to be pun-ished for his heresy, are you the prop-er person to inflict the punishment? You are the beneficiary of the farmers infidelity to his own party last

It was the Democrats, Senator Mc er that he had been wronged by Mr Taft because the former president sought to "trade off his protection for reciprocal tariff reductions by Canada," and it was the Democrati who tried to convince the farmer that the Republican party was not be trust ed, and that they instead should be trusted with his interests. The reciproposition, the senator ar gued, had one virtue, in that it pro posed to get something for surrender ing nothing, while the Democrats pro posed to trade away the farmers' in terest in everything "for absolutel;

reciprocity proposition," he continued, "subjected the farmer to free competition of the whole world." Senator McCumber asserted that the Democrats admitted the tariff bill would injure the farmer, contending that he received too much for his products and must be compelled to pose in the expose sell them cheaper. The senator submitted statistics seeking to show that the tariff did not affect the price of addressing the Democrats, said You are reaching a point where you income is unable to keep pace with letters to show that he had been enyour extravagance, and you are ask gaged for months in ing the farmer to make good the de-ficit by reducing the price of his dence which has brought officers of products. It never occurs to you that the National Association of Manufacthe proper place to begin economy is on the lururious, the unnecessaries men into prominence. of life. You declare to him that the American people are paying t\$1,500, 000,000 a year for meat and you say that is too much. He answers, 'They are also paying \$2,000,000,000 a year for liquors.

Cut your liquor bill half and you will save enough to buy all your meat. 000 a year for flour. paying \$800,000,000 for tobacco Cut your tobacco bill half and your You declare they are flour is free.' paying \$225,000,000 a year for pota-\$500,000,000 for theaters and amuse ments, cut your amusements in half and your potatoes are free.' You declare they are paying \$300,000,000 a year for butter and eggs. He replies, Reed. They are spending \$500,000,000 a year

"His replies are unanswerable. tariff bill becomes law, but that it would be because of the inability of the public to pay higher prices and because of the "general stagnation of business," brought about by the tar-

"Pass this bill and unles this cut. throat policy which annihilated the Republican party in 1902 continues there will not be a Democratic state in the whole north," said the senator

Washington, July 14.-There is a story in senatorial circles that at the carliest possible moment after the re-President Wilson from New Hampshire he will confer with the majority members of the senate lobby investigation committee with regard to the trend that the inquiry is taking. Publication of additional Mulhall letters, in which the former agent of the National Association of Manufacurer, made free use of the name of President Wilson and his secretary of labor, is taken as an indication that the National Association of Manufacturers is going to fight, and with the administration dragged into the investigation there are revived rumors that he president himself may break pre-"Is it because of his past political cedent once more and make a statement, or at least cause his relations with Mulhall, if he had any, to be laid before the committee in some formal

May Limit Inquiry. There are also suggestions going plan for investigating an insidious BASE BALL

TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Gleneuood Dark

Everybody Welcome. feat Hughes in New Jersey, his relaand other activities running back over strikers' places, but proved no good a period of ten years being regarded to the employers," wrote Mulhall. entirely outside of the scope of also being borne in mind all the while up their funds." by the Democrats that it is easily poslible for the investigation to act as a arrangements with employment agenwo edged sword which will cut deep cies, by which new men could be se-

into both parties. Senator Overman, chairman of the go on strike as soon as the labor committee, however, declared that unions suggested it. ils committee intends to keep unremittingly at its important task until were brought out through a letter the investigation has been completed, from Mulhall to M. C. Holtsman of with only such interruption as the Cumberland, Md., dated April 27, 1906, senate tariff debate makes

hall letters have been read into the men." to organize the fight against tlons: cross explanations necessary to eluci-The tremendous work

Moreover, It is said by those who have seen these letters, which are yet have seen these letters, which are yet the letter said, do not favored more in Thompson.

to be introduced, that the surface of it labor were not favored more in Thompson.

Mulhall's activities has only been legislation, it would carry on a camReceiver of public lands at Willis of the Newlands bill now before congreat the letter said, do not favored more in Thompson.

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THE STAND

Manufacturers' Chief Lobbyist Gives the Inside Regarding "Big Interests" Activities in Shaping Legislation -Labor Leaders to Appear July 25

Washington, July 14 .- Martin M. Mulhall, self-styled lobbyist for ten years for the National Association of Manufacturers, interrupted the senate lobby investigation today to reply efforts and don't get caught. to what he declared were personal attacks on his character and his pur-

the great mass of papers and letters necessary. which were recently published, and which now are in the hands of the senate committee. Later, he said, he proposed to introduce witnesses and "trying to give plained. turers and labor leaders and congress

connection with his request that he be allowed to read a letter he had written May 16, 1913, to Perriton Maxwell, editors of Hearst's magazine, urging him to have William R. Hearst through his publications. This letter reiterated former statements that the ed to get the lobbying documents published "as a service to the public.

"I have attempted for the past two nonths to give them away," Mulhall it came to a show down. He replies. They are paying told the committee. "I never had in mind the question of the money would receive for them."

"But you did sell them later to the York World?" asked Senator

"I would like to offer further letters and witnesses on that point," said Mulhall "I did not sell them. I The North Dakota senator asserted fell into the hands of a gentleman that prices would be lowered after the named Barry who came over to look at the letters for Mr. Hearst

"I have learned since that he is what is known as a newspaper tipster. The letters were given to the New York World but later Mr. Barry came warded be to break the contract with the World, saying he could get \$150,000 for the letters from the National Association of Manufacturers

'I said the letters were not for sale, that the National Association of Manufacturers did not have money enough to buy them, that I had no proposition of blackmail in connection

to have been one of the chief lob-Manufacturers, was on hand today when the senate investigating committee met, appeared to make additional disclosures concerning the alleged activities of "big interests" in shaping legislation.

John Mitchell, the labor leader, was land was excused until next Monday and Mitchell was told to come back July 25, when Samuel Gompers has been directed to appear.

Mulhall's first testimony today re lated to letters from Marshall Cushing, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, suggesting a campaign against Pearre.

Mulhall said he made frequent visits to Pearre's district and conferred with former Senator Wellington, George H. Holtsman, postmaster at Cumberland. and others. "Why did you oppose Pearre?

asked Mr. Reed. 'On account of his stand on njunction bill, same as I did Mc-

Comas," said the witness. The plan by which Mulhall and the about that some effort may be made officers of the Philadelphia Typothetto limit the inquiry to the criminal as proposed to break down the print ers' strike there in 1905 was outlined tariff lobby. Just now is is covering in a report, Mulhall identified as one a very wide range, Mulhall's strike- he had made to John A. McIntyre, breaking operations, his efforts to de- secretary of the National Typothetac. "A great many men had been tions with "Bosa" Barnes in Albany brought up from the south to take

"Our plan was to get them to go out the resolutions under which the com-mittee is operating. And then there is charges on the unions and help eat In the report McIntyre told of an

cured, who were to be encouraged to

Details of the fight against Pearre senate tariff debate makes impera- which outlined a plan to "send you all So far about 300 of the 2000 Mul- guarantee all of them to be first class

Letter Regarding Gompers. In a letter to Cushing in April, 1906, shead of the committee, therefore, is Mulhall wrote of a conference on March 22, between President Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers, at which, the letter said, Gompers declared that Kentucky paign to elect labor men to congress, ton,

found in tours of large cities that the threat of Mr. Gompers was being carried out to the best of his ability and added that the Gompers "labof leaders are doing their utmost to turn their labor organization into the Hearst movement in Philadelphia."

"I am perfectly confident that Mr. Gompers and his labor leaders can be badly beaten if the movement is tak-en hold of in time," Mulhall prophesied. "I know if you take hold in the right way," he concluded, "no more delegations like the one that called with Gompers on the president ever will be gotten up and I know that the splendid organization you have got in the National Association of Manufacturers can easily put those people out of business."

Buying Up Colored Votes. Mulhall told about making person al visits to Cumberland to lend his influence in the campaign to defeat Congressman Pearre and of one of the letters he received from his employers which said

"We want to do all we can to defeat that gentleman, so redouble your

A letter to Mulhall from C. H. Holtz man at Cumberland said that the anti-Pearre organization there was costing He denied that he had tried to sell \$200 a day and much "persuasion" was

> asked Senator Nelson. "Money," said the witness crisply

> We had a large colored vote there that needed seeing often," he ex

> "You had to see the colored voters over and over again?" suggested Chairman Overman

"Yes sir-the last fellow who got o 'em had 'em on election day On June 14, 1906, Cushing wrote to Mulhall telling him that he could point out that Pearre was both ends against the middle," Cush?

ing wrote "You ought to point out to all such people—that is, those who naturally ought to be against Pearre—how he is trying to play both ends against the middle; that he is attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio, and could not excuse himself as a paid employe it he does not oppose legislation when

"So while Pearre is playing both ends against the middle, perhaps you can play both ends against the middle on your own account.

A letter from Holtzman to Mulhall June 24, 1906, urged the latter to help immediately raise funds for the final effort to beat Pearre at the primaries It said that Pearre was working the 'labor racket" with great success and that the "federal office holders are

nance committee, introduced today a substitute for the wool schedule of the Underwood Simmons bill of disputes. It is understant of wage Washington, July 14.—Martin M. the Underwood-Simmons bill, propos-Mulhall, who acknowledgeds himself ing rates based directly on the report of the tariff board and adopting byists for the National Association of in each grade the lowest rate. The schedule is lower than that introduced substitute for the Underwood bill and proposes that the secretary of labor is the lowest of all wool schedules ever introduced by a Republican senator.

As a substitute for free raw wool, subpoenaed for today. Former Con-gressman George A. Pearre of Mary-into three grades and establishes rates ranging from 7 to 16 cents per pound. Class one wools, made dutiable at 16 cents per pound, if scoured, and 15 cents per pound on cleaned content, if imported in the grease, include Merine wools imported usually Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Egypt, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Morocco, combing wools and Canada long

> Wools of class two made dutiable at 14 cents per pound if scoured and 13 cents on cleaned content in the grease, include all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and Leicester, cotswold, conference, Lincolnshire and similar long combing wools of English blood. Wools of class three, dutlable at seven cents per pound, if imported in their natural state, and 14 if scoured, include Donskoi, native South American, Cordova. Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camels hair, Bagdad, China lamb, Cast Branco and all such wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece and Syria. A drawback of 99 per cent is provided for on wools of class three, used in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, druggets, mats, floor rugs, hassocks, art squares, etc., which would make carpet wools practically free of duty. The duty on wools or hair on the skin would be one cent less per pound in every case than on the wool content.

Manufactured goods and wools advanced beyond the natural state, the rates of the Smoot bill are correspondingly lower than present rates

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Washington, July 14-The president today made the following nomina Secretary of legation of Paraguay

and Uruguay-H. F. Arthur Schen-feld of District of Columbia. Secretary of legation at Lima, Peru-Richard E. Pennoyer of California. Collector of internal revenue, Sixth

district - Charlton B Mulhall wrote Cushing that he had North Dakota.

MAY AVOID STRIKE OF THE TRAINMEN

President Wilson Holds Conference With the Executives of the Eastern Roads, the Heads of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Relative to the Newlands Bill

PROVIDES ARBITRATION OF WAGE DISPUTES

All Hope Centers on the White House Meeting For an Amicable Solution of the Controversy -Railroad Managers Issue Reply to the Ultimatum of the Two Unions-Declare They Are Willing to Arbitrate the Questions at Issue Under the Provisions of the Pending Measure

Washington, July 14.-At President Wilson's suggestion, the senate late today agreed to meet tomorrow to consider amendments to the Erdman act. Senator Kern telephoned the suggestion from the White House, where the conference between the president and railway officials and employees was in progress.

Immediately after the conference President Wilson announced that the railway managers and union officials had agreed to arbitrate their differences under the provisions of the Newlands act as soon as it should become law. In the meantime an armistice has been agreed on by the railroads and the unions,

the eastern railroads may be avoided was the subject of a conference at the White House today between President Wilson and representatives of the employes and the railroads concerned. President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Chairman Newlands, of the senate committee commerce interstate Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee and Republican Lead er Mann represented the government Presidents Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Daniel Williard of the Baltimore & Ohio, George W. Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio, W. C. Brown of the New York-Central lines, and Frank Trumball, chairman of board of the Chesapeake & Ohio, represented the railroads, and Presidents A. B. Garretson of the Order of Rail-way Conductors, and W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Train

men, represented the employes. Today's conference concerns chiefly two bills pending in congress for satisfied with the Newlands bill already passed by the senate, but that the Clayton bill, introduced in the house, is not satisfactory. The latter should be included as one of the official mediators. There has been considerable objection to that feature. Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee, who participated in the White House conference, declared there was no disposition to press his bill against the Newlands bill, if it was apparent that both the railroads and their employes favored the New

lands measure. Acceptance by the house of the Newlands bill, as it has passed the senate, which also has been approved by the Civic Federation, would undoubtedly remove the possibility of a

President Wilson on his arrival from Cornish, N. H., had before him a pile of documents on the situation which he said he would examine before the

The president let it be known that he did not regard as a serious obstacle the composition of the board of mediation, though he felt that it was a mos important question.

Senator Newlands declared today that the emergency should bring the house to immediate action on the senate bill. He had hopes that the White House conference would lead to some definite conclusion. "The bill which passed the senate," said Senator Newlands, "is unquestionably favorable to as proposed eventually would develop into an industrial court and for that reason it should not be attached to the department of labor any more than the interestate commerce commission should be attached to the de partment of commerce.

President Wilson's conference over the railroad situation began promptly 3 o'clock. Twenty persons, includ ing Democratic and Republican leaders in congress, crowded into the president's room in the executive of fices. It was the largest conference held since the Wilson administration began.

Managers Issue Reply.

New York, July 14.—The eastern railroads involved in the wage controversy with the trainmen and conductors, issued a statement this afternoon, through the conference committee of managers, saying that they brooklyn Batteries-Pierce, Overall, of the Newlands bill now before con- Fischer. ceed under the Erdman act. This is (Additional Sports on Page Two.)

Washington, July 14.-Whether a the roads' reply to the ultimatum strike of trainmen and conductors of submitted by the unions yesterday. The statement says that the com

mittee's policy has never changed, that it has consistently refused "to be coerced through threats of strikes into paying railroad employes wages out of all proportion to the duties performed. The managers have been consistent in contending that the Erdman act does not protect the interest of all parties concerned. Should the Newlands bill be enacted into law, the committee, will,

of course, be willing to submit to ar-bitration by a board provided in the Newlands bill all questions of rates of pay and working conditions of conductors and trainmen. The reply is addressed to Messrs.

Lee and Garretson, heads of the trainmen and conductors' organizations respectively, and is signed by Elisha ee, chairman.

Labor leaders and railroad heads look toward Washington today hopeful of a favorable outcome of the con-President ference with through which officers of the National Civic Federation, railroad rep-Broterhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors were to seek a solution of the crisis involving the demand for wagse by 100,000 men on forty-five eastern roads. The roads having refused to modify their demands, apparently the only compromise possi-ble lay in alteration of the law by increasing the number of arbitrators from three to six, removing the rail-roads chief objection to the act. The conference committee of the railroad managers today received from the unions, formal notification that the trike vote had been ratified yesterday. The statement recites that the general committee of the unions meeting separately, "have unanimously approved the strike vote" and have authorized Messrs. Lee and Garretson to "fix the hour at which these organizations will retire from service."

BUSINESS AND SPORT. Suppose that ball team manages o win all the games it plays?" We'll get even with it. We'll have it indicted for monopoly."-Washing-

ODAY'S GAMES

Quakers Beat Cardinals. Philadelphia, July 14 .- (National)-Rixey and Killifer.

Pirates Lose to Braves. Boston, July 14.—(National)— R. H. E. Pittsburg 1 6 2 Boston 2 5 0 Batteries—Adams, Robinson and Simon, Coleman; Perdue and Rariden.

Giants 5, Reds 3, New York, July 14.—(Natioanl)— New York ... 5 9 1 Batteries—Benton, Johnson and Clarke, Kling; Marquar and Meyers-

Dodgers 9, Cubs 2, Brooklyn, July 14.—(National)— R. H. E. tions at issue under the provisions of bach and Bresnahan; Curtis and

Utah Chautauqua July 18 to 28 Glenwood Park